
LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACTING under telegraphic instructions from Batavia, the Singapore detectives the other week arrested a Frenchman named Ottavio Jourdin, late of Bala, east coast of Sumatra, on a warrant alleging against him a charge of culpable homicide.

News has been received in Shanghai from Tientsin that the course of the Yellow River at its mouth has shifted, and that junks which were sent with materials for mending the embankments are now high and dry, two miles from the recent channel of the river.

The quantity of tea that arrived in Yokohama during the period from the commencement of the season to the 15th July was 17,045,000 *kin* (one *kin* = 14 lb) and 15,875,500 *kin* were sold to foreign firms at the port. During the first half of July 1,720,000 *kin* arrived, 1,794,000 *kin* being sold to foreign firms.

REFERRING to the cholera epidemic in Nagasaki, the *Rising Sun* of the 30th ult. remarks:—With regard to the prevailing sickness in the native town, we are exceedingly glad to be able to report that it is still gradually decreasing, not only in the number of cases, but in the proportionate number of deaths. In the small villages on the sea shore, running from Cape Misaki to Fukuda Bluff however, there have been an increased number of cases, over eighty of which have been traced to the eating of shark flesh brought from Amakusa and retailed in that vicinity. Of that number more than half the cases proved fatal.

ALFRED S. DYER, the social purity crank who spends his time in raving about opium dens, brothels and the "British India Government in alliance with hell," writes to a London contemporary as follows:—"The Viceroy Li spoke in strong and emphatic terms to me of the moral and material evils of opium smoking. He said the Central Government were most sincere in their antagonism to the opium trade, and if the foreign import were prohibited, they would at once turn their efforts effectually to put down the home growth. But, he asked, would not the demand for a prohibition treaty with Great Britain, bring on a third opium war? Were we reluctant to do so, but he said that he was not. He said that he was an inflexible liar, and an impudent and vicious scandal-monger. Li Hung-chang is far too astute a statesman to either give away his policy or confide State secrets to a fanatic of the Dyer type. Neither is he at all likely to have made the slightest reference to the possibility of "a third opium war with Great Britain." This sort of rot may go down with Exeter Hall numskulls, but it only amuses those who know anything about the matter. Dyer and his precious paper the *Sentinel* are well matched—a pretty pair of social purity organs.

COMMENTING upon the report of the London Mission on their hospital work in 1889 the *N. C. Daily News* says:—"It is satisfactory to learn that there has lately been a marked change in the attitude of Chinese patients towards amputation, for many have been willing to place themselves unreservedly in the foreign doctor's hands, and several major operations having been submitted to and carried out successfully. One of the most interesting cases was that of a soldier whose right hand had been blown to pieces by a cannon on the Emperor's yacht at the summer palace. The man, after consultation with his friends, consented to amputation of the forearm, but for fear of the surgeon's skill, he refused to undergo the operation. He was, however, so successful in saving one finger and a fraction, so that the man could draw a bow, and thus continue to earn his livelihood. Minor amputations were of frequent occurrence, and one case reported is that of a cook who intentionally chopped off four of his fingers for the absurd reason of his quarrelling with another man, and deliberately mutilated himself in order to impress the other disputant with his courageous bearing and indifference to pain and injury. The doctor who records the case says with grim humor that it took him some little time to understand why the man in the quarrel above referred to elected to cut off his own fingers in preference to those of his opponent. Another curious instance of self-inflicted injury recorded is that of a youth who had removed a portion of flesh from the calf of his leg, about the size of a crown piece, with which to make soup for his sick father. The result was disastrous for the son, and what was more unfortunate, the human broth did not succeed in saving the life of the father. In one instance hypnotism was resorted to in the case of a man who believed himself possessed by a snake, and who suffered severely in health through this delusion. The treatment seems to have been effective.

In the course of his report for 1889 Mr. Rodger, British Resident at Pakang, writes:—"In the early part of the year great excitement prevailed in the European and Eastern mining markets, and the shares of many Pakang Companies formed the subject of what may be termed extensive gambling transactions, since the Pakang mines had then been so imperfectly developed that little was, or could be known, as to their actual value. Since that period a considerable amount of work has been done, and within the course of the next few months, it should be possible to form an approximate estimate of the relative value of some of the mining properties, based on the reports of the mining inspectors, and on the inspection of selected specimens, but on the shipments of metal resulting from actual working. From personal observation, and from a comparison of the reports of European and native miners, I believe it to be an undoubted fact that Pakang contains extensive metalliferous deposits, both lode and alluvial, of gold and tin, but, as has been shown by the unfortunate experience of many European companies in the neighbouring States of Feral and Selangor, it is by no means follows that this fact is a necessary guarantee of success. It would be beyond the province of this report to express any opinion as to the ultimate success, or otherwise, of any individual company in Pakang, but it may be stated generally that here, as elsewhere, such success mainly depends on the local management, and that it is more important that an Eastern mining manager, who must necessarily be entrusted with very wide powers by the directors of his company, should be a capable man of business, accustomed to life in the East, than that he should possess the practical mining experience which can be readily supplied by his subordinates. Most of the European companies, now working in this State, are engaged in the development and extension of mines originally opened by natives—Siamese, Chinese, or Malay, and, having regard to the machinery and improved appliances now available for pumping water from the mines, and for getting and reducing the ores it will be a lasting disgrace to the law of the "survival of the fittest," should cause these mines to revert, as the alluvial mines in Selangor have reverted, from wealthy companies, commanding all the resources of modern engineering science, to Eastern miners, equipped only with the rudest and most primitive appliances.

The Hyogo *News* of July 28th has the following:—"There have been several runts during the past week of a shark from 11 to 12 feet in length having been seen in harbour, and its presence has been vouched for by several witnesses, one of whom stated he had seen it off Wada Point. On the night of the 24th a fish torpedo 12 feet in length was drawn up by a fisherman's net, and was off the Point. The weapon is said to be of foreign manufacture.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

August 5th, 1890.

A QUESTION OF CUSTOM.

Leung Ayon, ship charterer and comprador, sued Messrs. Hewitt and Co., agents of the Northern Assurance Company, for \$1,000, the value of certain fixtures which were destroyed by a fire at 72 and 74 Bonham Strand in May last. Mr. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. George (from the office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) defended.

Mr. Robinson said that in May last the defendants admitted, by letter, the plaintiff's claim for fixtures. He (Mr. Robinson) admitted that by English law there was no claim, as the old English law was all in favour of the land-lord; but if he submitted conclusive evidence of a custom among the Chinese in this Colony respecting fixtures, whereby they clearly belonged to the person who put them up, he contended that custom should be adhered to. If he failed to establish the custom in evidence and his lordship was willing to abide only upon the strictly legal bearings of the case he (Mr. Robinson) could only add that he hoped an English company of the standing of the Northern Assurance Company would not take advantage of a mere technical point in their favour when they had virtually admitted the justice of the claim in their letter of May last, and then merely desired the plaintiff to swear an affidavit upon the subject, which he had done in due course.

Plaintiff was then called, and said that he had put the fixtures in the said houses. It was the custom amongst Chinese to regard fixtures put in houses by tenants as the property of the tenants, which they could, upon leaving a house, sell to incoming tenants. Witness received the letter produced from the Northern Assurance Company last May through his solicitor, Mr. J. F. Webber.

Ching Sun Wo, a merchant, was then called and corroborated the evidence of the last witness. Mr. Robinson was about to call other witnesses to prove custom, when

His lordship said that the production of any number of Chinese witnesses could have no effect on his judgment, as he must go by the law and not Chinese custom. He would give judgment for defendants with costs, as it was not usual to decide cases by custom only.

August 6th.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Ling Aloo, contractor, sued the Hongkong Brick and Cement Company for \$300, for labor and materials.—Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings defended.

Mr. Wilkinson said that the claim was for the balance of an account for the building of brick-kilns at Deep Water Bay, and for extra work done. The contract was entered into in September 1887, \$1,950 being the amount fixed for erecting the kilns, and removing a bungalow. Various allowances were made for work not detailed in the contract, but only \$300 paid, leaving a balance of \$300.35.

Plaintiff stated that he made the contract with Mr. T. Orange, to build a chimney and two kilns and to remove a bungalow. He began the work the following month, and \$300 was allowed for excavating the foundations. \$327 were also allowed for putting in a concrete foundation, and \$11 for getting red earth from Hongkong, to make mortar. The work was finished early the following year, and \$4,500 were paid on account. When he applied to Mr. Orange for the balance that gentleman told him that the Company had no money, and asked him to take it out in bricks.

Cross-examined—Mr. Walker wrote at the same time complaining that the work was not satisfactory. There was no clause in the contract that witness should pay \$5 a day if the kilns were not finished within a month. The kilns fell down afterwards, through having been built according to the orders of the defendant's representative.

Plaintiff's foreman gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Hastings, for the defence, said that the Company never took over the kilns on account of their defective construction, but claimed damages for non-fulfilment of contract, and the penalty of \$5 a day.

The evidence of Mr. A. Johnston, taken on commission, was read. It strongly condemned the workmanship of the kilns, and assessed the loss to the Company at \$400 or \$500.

Mr. Orange (of the firm of Danby, Leigh, and Orange) confirmed this opinion.

Mr. Walker, secretary to the defendant Company, described the workmanship as very bad, and said that the kilns fell in shortly after being completed. Notice was given to the plaintiff to re-build them, and as he did not comply the Company did the work at a cost of about \$500.

Mr. Hastings and Mr. Wilkinson having exercised the law according to their lights, His lordship said that he did not see how the defendants could set up a counter-claim, but he did not think plaintiff had fulfilled his contract, or had done the work in a proper way, as he ought to and could have done. He had no claim—indeed he had about \$600 too much judgment for the defendants.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

On last Sunday morning, a little before eight o'clock, the P. and O. extra steamer *Bombay* (Capt. Roche) arrived from India. The first attempt to get alongside the wharf at West Point was unsuccessful, which necessitated a second attempt. In so doing she had to pass the P. and O. steamer *Guy R. de la Roche* (Capt. Austin) which was lying at her buoy in the midstream. Sufficient allowance, apparently, was not made for the force of the current, and the *Bombay* striking the *Guy R. de la Roche* against the bow of the *Rio*, which was considerably twisted, a number of the plates being badly bent. Capt. Austin acted with great promptitude when the accident was seen to be inevitable, ordering the cable to be paid out which probably prevented the damage from being very much greater. Nevertheless the *Bombay* sustained little damage, and afterwards went alongside the wharf. The full extent of the injury to the *Rio* will be known to-morrow, when she will go into dock. It is estimated at about \$10,000, apart from the delay to the departure of the vessel, which was fixed for Tuesday next.

A SOLDIER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Alexander Leslie, private of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court yesterday (5th inst) with wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Wong Aho, a punkah coolie, on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the defence and asked for a remand, which his Worship refused.

Michael Thomas Varr was then called and said:—"I am a surgeon of the Army Medical Staff. On the 31st July, about 11.30 p.m., I was in my house when the ward-master of the casualty ward called me to see a Chinaman who complained of a severe pain in the left side of his body. I went at once. He was in a collapsed condition when I saw him, but recovered considerably when brandy was given to him. I ordered a chair and sent the deceased to the Hospital. By some mistake he was taken back to the casualty ward again, and laid there till the morning, when he was removed by the Police to the Civil Hospital. The casualty ward is a house when the ward-master of the casualty ward called me to see a Chinaman who complained of a severe pain in the left side of his body. I went at once. He was in a collapsed condition when I saw him, but recovered considerably when brandy was given to him. I ordered a chair and sent the deceased to the Hospital. 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The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2607.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS OF the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1; SUNDAYS, 10 to 12; or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:

Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.

West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,600,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Director.

LEE SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON FONG, Esq.

D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estate Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Building, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Intimations.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

SHERRIES.

Superior Dry—Black Seal.
Vino de Pasto—Yellow.
Pale Dry Dinner—Blue.
Manzanilla—White.
Amonillado—Dk. Red.

Dry very delicate—Green Seal.
Brown Sherry—Red.
Oloroso—Red.
Amonillado (very choice)—White Seal.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Ice Cream Freezers.
Ice Breakers.
Lemon Squeezers.
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Copper Jelly Moulds.
Hanging Lamps.
Table.
Verandah.
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets, Posts, Bat Presses.

Saddles and Saddlery.
Chocolate Pots.
Knife Cleaning Machines.
Office Washstands.
Coffee Machines.
Tea.
Family Coffee Roasters.
Grinders.
Filers.
Shower Baths.

Hip Baths.
Refrigerators.
Sun Umbrellas.
Kitchen Sundries, all kinds.
Asfinalls Enamel.
Dessert Sets.
Crochery and Glass Ware.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW SONGS.

A Dream of Spain, Music by Royle.
Arabs Vigil, Music by Rey.
Angelus Bell, Music by Viend.
Breton Slumber Song, Music by Roedel.
Cap Bells, music by Crook.
Gladness or Sadness, Music by Roedel.
Happy Years by Dick.
If love were only for a day, Music by Hervey.
I couldn't, could I? by Roedel.
John's Wife, by Roedel.
Love can Wait, by Trotter.
Love's Harvest, by Seary.
Marines Wedding, by Roedel.
Marjorie, by Alliston.
Neighbour Joan, by Winn.
Some Remember, Some Forget, by Dane.
Smuggler Bold, by Bruce.
To-morrow will do, by Poutet.
The Flight of Ages, by Bevan.
The Admiral's Broom, by Bevan.
Where's Hup? by Marzials.
What am I, love, without thee? by Adams.

NEW DANCES.

Albert Victor Waltz by Felix Burns.
A Garden of Memories " May Ostler.
Blue Eyes " Vivians.
Blue Eyes " Fabian Rose.
Cœur Fidele " Buzaloff.
Cornine " Malenberg.
Bon Voyage " Deacon.
Espanita " Florence Fare.
Forget me not " Gautier.
Gloria " Gautier.
Happy Moments " Fischer.
Leisure Hours " Levy.
La Créole " Florence Fare.
La Fée " Rosa.
Ruy Blas " Lutz.
Roses, Red and White " Meissler.
Sweet Roses " Bonheur.
Tres Dance " Bonheur.
Across Country Galop by Missler.
Ruy Blas Lancers by Lutz.
Rip Van Winkle Lancers, by D'Albert.
High Old Times Quadrilles, by Williams.
Pretty as a Pink Schottische, by Williams.

KELLY & WALSH, LD. have made arrangements for receiving at regular intervals parcels of the latest Songs and Dances. Music of any kind sent on approval.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Commission Agents.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY, which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to \$10. per case. All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably with any other house in the Colony.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

W. POWELL & CO.

JAPANESE JINRICKSHAS.
English-made PERAMBULATORS.
FOUR-POST IRON BEDSTEADS.
WIRE WOVEN SPRING MATTRESSES.
HAIR, and RATTAN MATTRESSES made to order on short notice.
Every description of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 7th August, 1890.

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

NAUTICAL Surveying by Vice-Admiral Traill's Boilers, their Construction and Strength. Dictionary of Classical Quotations. A very rare old Violin. New American Banjos. The New Mechanical Piano Player, plays any modern music on an ordinary piano. Self Inking Hand Stamps for firms. Name in rubber, made at a days notice. Boxing Gloves, Arston Musical Boxes. Sweet Caporal Cigarettes, Old Judge Cigarettes. New Tennis Bats, Tennis Balls.

W. B. BREWER.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

NOTICE OF OPENING.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on the 9th August. Some delay has been caused in connecting the water supply, and the advertised opening has had to be postponed. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best quality and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1890.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW HATS.

CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS. DOUBLE and SINGLE TERA and other SOFT FELTS. Best English-made STRAW HATS. LADIES' FELT HELMETS and CALCUTTA PITH HATS.

TWEEDED CAPS.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. JOAO J. JAQUIM LEIRIA to sign the name of our Firm from this date.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1890.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

GEO. FENWICK, General Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890.

Hotels.

HING KEE HOTEL, MACAO.

THE above establishment has been REMOVED to a better and larger House on Praya Grande Central.

L. HING KEE, Proprietor.

Macao, 8th July, 1890.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable view facing the South was OPENED as an HOTEL, on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors with excellent cuisine and choice wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"WINGSANG,"

Captain Ste. Croix will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th August, at 2 P.M. This steamer has superior first class accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 8th instant.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"PREUSSEN,"

Captain Reimkaste, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1890.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship.

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1890.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship.

"DEVAVONGSE,"

Captain P. H. "1887" will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VUEN FAT HONG, General Manager.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1890.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"THORNDAL,"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"NINGCHOW,"

H. L. Allen, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 8th inst.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

"VERONA,"

Captain J. H. Seymour, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, at DAVLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship.

"BENLEDI,"

Captain Clark, due here on 13th instant will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship.

"PAKLING,"

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 18th inst.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND, (DIRECT).

THE Steamship.

"KWEIYANG,"

Captain Outridge, will be despatched about 20th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1890.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"TSINAN,"

W. Allison, Commander, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"N. B. LEWIS,"

Gallison, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES S. WHITNEY,"

Bolt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND CIGAR IMPORTERS.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

IN consequence of the increasing and frequently expressed appreciation of our special blend of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY we have entered into an agreement with the distillers whereby we are guaranteed a practically unlimited supply for an unlimited time.

Many popular brands of Scotch Whisky are said to have fallen off in quality, we can now guarantee that our own blend will be ALWAYS THE SAME. Judges of good Whisky are recommended to try a sample bottle.

Per dozen \$10.00, Bottle \$1.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
FOTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

"A SHAREHOLDER" in the Punjom Company writes to the *Daily Press*, wanting to know what Mr. W. G. Brodix is supposed to do for the \$500 per month he receives as Managing Director of that mysterious gold-mining concession. And the *Daily Press*, as customary, doesn't know, or at all events maintains a discreet silence, doubtless with an eye to future contingencies. "A Shareholder"—we are almost inclined to doubt his right to that designation, as if he were actually a shareholder he would, almost to a certainty, be aware of what transpired regarding Mr. Brodix's appointment at the meeting held only a few weeks ago—is of opinion that the Managing Director's place is at the mines in Pahang, exercising a proper supervision over working operations, and not idling away his time in Hongkong. We are bound to admit that this also is our idea of the duties of the managing director of a mining enterprise; but then it must be remembered, and it is only fair to state the fact, that Mr. Brodix's services were specially retained by the Directors to attend to telegrams, correspondence, etc., in the office in Hongkong. The Directors found they had no spare time to devote to such matters, and as they apparently forgot that the Company possessed an able and energetic Secretary in Mr. GOURDIN, who certainly ought to be able to do the needful with telegrams and correspondence, the Chairman of the Board was expressly engaged to direct the Company's business at head-quarters in this colony.

In the Directors' latest report, dated June 9th of this year, it is alleged that as so many important questions which required close and personal attention were pending in connection with the disposal of portions of the Pahang concession, the Board felt it would be to the advantage of the Company to have some one at the helm, for some months at least, to devote all his time to the interests of the share-

holders. That was the reason given for Mr. Brodix's appointment, and at the meeting of June 16th, in reply to a shareholder, the Acting Chairman, Mr. E. L. Woodin, said:—"Mr. Brodix will be permanently in the office for twelve months, giving the whole of his time to the Company's business," and in answer to a further query he remarked, as stated above, that there had been so many matters cropping up in the office—so many letters and telegrams—that the Directors had no time to devote to them. We trust this explanation will fully satisfy our morning contemporary's dissatisfied correspondent!

But will it satisfy those who are really and substantially interested in the success of the Punjom Company? Is it not true that the Managing Director, or the Board, or somebody responsible, informed the shareholders what has actually transpired with reference to the Company's business during the past seven weeks? The absolute sale of twenty square miles of the concession to a London Company in which the Punjom shareholders are largely interested, was stated to be *in fact* accomplished on June 16th. If that is the case, what has been done since, and what operations are now actively in hand? It was reported weeks ago that the Company's agent, or manager, or whatever his position actually was—we are referring to the versatile Mr. H. M. Becker—had arrived at Singapore from England, and no doubt the Directors have received a full account of his somewhat prolonged and expensive mission to London capitalists. That would be an interesting document to shareholders, and its publication might effect some good, while it could not possibly do any harm. The shareholders are anxious for information as to what has really been accomplished and what is being done now—and they are fully entitled to know. With the shares quoted at as low as \$7, when the prospects of the Company are authoritatively stated to be more promising than ever they were, it is scarcely to be wondered at if shareholders are beginning to lose that confidence which has so unreservedly been placed in the Board of Directors.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER.
LONDON, August 4th.
The Emperor of Germany has gone to Covrea.

CHOLERA.
Cholera is raging badly in Mecca and also in Spain.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Outrageous rioting is taking place in the Argentine Republic.
[What is "outrageous" rioting? "Outrages and riots" were meant, we expect.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

PORTUGAL AND GREAT BRITAIN.
August 5th.
The Portuguese have seized a British steamer on the Shire river, and Portugal has ordered a severe punishment upon all concerned.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
The excitement in Buenos Ayres over the financial crisis still continues.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A BREWERY has been started in Manila by Mr. H. BARTOLO.

THERE will be a game of Polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 5.45 o'clock.

THE floods in Tongkin are abating, and the natives are busy sowing fresh crops, the fields having been enriched by the mud deposited.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Gundar* left Bombay for this port on the 5th inst. at 2 p.m.

THE *Isle de Pany*, expected shortly from Manila, brings reliefed from the Maraca garrison. Eight colonels and a corporal, we suppose.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow the orders of the day will be the reports on house drainage and on main sewerage, by Mr. O. Chadwick.

We are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Midusa*, from Trieste, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE *Nansin*, according to the *Comrade*, brought away over three hundred Chinese who had been ordered to clear out of Manila because they had not the usual papers. Our contemporary finds comfort in this exodus of idle pagans.

LAST week some Chinamen out East Point way had an argument with bamboo. The police had been ordered to clear out of Manila because they had not the usual papers. Our contemporary finds comfort in this exodus of idle pagans.

THE fiftieth half-yearly balance-sheet of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation appears in another column. The secret of the handsome dividend will be seen in the item "Bills discounted, loan and credits," which amounts to \$65,880,333, as compared with \$55,615,066 last half-year. The far-seeing Chief Manager saw the rise in silver betimes.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—
March....."La Fata de Victoria".....Oboe.
Lancers....."Old Guard".....Snare.
Vols....."The Volunteer".....Drum.
Flutes....."The Volunteer".....Flute.
The Band....."The Volunteer".....Band.
The Band....."The Volunteer".....Band.

KLAIR and OLMAN'S Circus opened at Bowring-ton last night to a large and appreciative audience. The performances were in every way successful, the marvellously trained dogs and the exceedingly clever pony "Tommy" eliciting hearty applause, which was thoroughly deserved. There will be another entertainment this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock, which on its merits should be largely patronised.

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Jockey Club who intend "going in" for a Subscription Grifins for next year's race meeting, are reminded that applications will close at noon to-morrow. All applications should be made to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Jockey Club, a meeting of subscribers, to decide on the terms, etc., on which the ponies are to be supplied from the North, will be held in the Hongkong Hotel at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

On all that the net profits realised by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company during the six months ended the 30th June amount to the large sum of \$170,000. The report that the Directors have decided to recommend a dividend of only 5 per cent. is, therefore, assuming all this to be true, we consider that they have acted wisely, and consistently in sticking firmly to the policy of withholding as much as possible until the cost of the Admiralty Dock in the Company's books has been brought down to the equivalent of the earning powers of that expensive enterprise.

THE *Zafro* brought over eight shipwrecked sailors from Manila to-day. They belonged to the American ship *Panay*, which was lost about three weeks ago down in the Philippines in rather an extraordinary manner. She had been lying in Manila Bay for about seven months, waiting for help to come. As it didn't, the captain decided to take her round to Iloilo in ballast, and engaged a rattletrap coasting steamer, the *Tauru*, to tow her round. All went well until about midnight, when a strong breeze sprang up, and the steamer could scarcely get along. About 4 a.m., when to windward of one of the islands, the captain of the *Tauru* decided to cut the *Panay* adrift, and, after whistling twice, this was done. The crew of the ship tried to keep her off the rocks, but she quickly drifted ashore and became a total wreck. The captain is now in Manila trying to obtain redress.

It is by no means an unusual thing for the irrepressible globe-trotter to write columns of twaddle, for some English provincial paper, of his experiences after one day's sojourn in the city of Canton, and we have known one or two of the genus even go the length of making a return trip by the *Panay* to make a long suffering public. But until last night we certainly could not have believed that there existed such a cheap clap-net to a Hongkong newspaper—the *China Mail* to wit. Some lunatic, whose friend incur a serious responsibility by allowing him to be at large, writes to the *Mail* about the Shamien, Ah Cum the guide, the boat-girls, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, alipier boats, the Oriental Hotel, and other wonders which nobody in Hongkong, of course, ever heard before—and his starting yarn is "to be continued." The man who wrote such trash for Hongkong readers, and still expects a return for his published it, each deserves a statue, somewhere out of sight on Price's "white elephant" at Causeway Bay.

THE musical critic of the *N. C. Daily News* hit off the weakness of the *Star* journal in very neat style, in his notice of their extraordinary rendering of "Paul Jones." He said that "the entire company, excluding the orchestra, laboured under one great disadvantage" which consisted "of the inability of the vocalists to sing." "There was," he remarked, "a dead level of mediocrity about songs and choruses alike that was really depressing." We ventured to say that Sir W. Robinson's so-called patriotic ballad "Unfold the flag," sung by one of Stanley's nightingales, was second-class rubbish, and the obese impresario went back on us by stopping his six dollars per week back to us, not on the *Editor* of the *N. C. Daily News* and Shanghai *Mercury* after their adverse but fair and outspoken criticisms of the performance of "Paul Jones." Mr. Stanley's company make a very much worse show in "Les Cloches de Corneville" and "Olivette" than in a spectacular *alla* like "Paul Jones," but somehow our Shanghai colleagues discovered that the tuneless artists could sing after all. Funny, was it not? We could take a walk, if it were worth while—which it isn't.

A CUTIE looking youngster, who described himself at the Central Station as a school-boy from Canton, up to see the sights of the western colony, was compelled to face the music at the Police Court this morning. This "little old man" for knowledge of the art of chicanery, was charged with obtaining a silver watch valued at \$8.65 from a Chinese watch-maker in Queen's Road Central yesterday, and with being in possession of ten counterfeit Mexican dollars. It transpired in evidence that this little chap induced the old watch-maker to go along with him to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and there wait outside while his juvenile customer went in to get the watch. The watch-maker, after waiting for some time, went in to see what was going on, and found the boy with a silver watch in his hand, and a large pile of counterfeit dollars. The watch-maker, who was a Chinese, was very much alarmed, and called the police. The boy, who was a Chinese, was very much alarmed, and called the police. The watch-maker, who was a Chinese, was very much alarmed, and called the police. The boy, who was a Chinese, was very much alarmed, and called the police.

THE railway material expected at Halphong has arrived. It comprised 2,000 tons of rails and rolling stock, including two locomotives.

THE Spanish journals are in a cold sweat because the English *Electrician* has published a detailed description of the submarine boat *Porpoise*. The inventor, who had guarded his secret religiously, is simply hopping mad.

A CHINESE youth 18 years of age, was killed last night in a soda-water factory in Tung Man Lane, owing to the bursting of a soda-water bottle, a portion of which struck the unfortunate lad on the thigh, rupturing one of the main arteries, from which he bled to death. An official inquiry will be held at the Magistracy to-morrow.

CURSES both loud and deep have been general throughout the colony amongst shareholders of the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, since it was known that the interim dividend had been fixed at the (comparatively) beggarly rate of 1 per cent. for the half-year, on the paid-up capital. If this were not a religious paper we might feel disposed to quote a few of the choice utterances that have been freely indulged in by disappointed holders; but as matters stand, we leave the *China Mail* to sing the praises of the "princely house" and Mr. E. R. Bellios. China Sugars, by those in the swim, were freely prognosticated only a few short months ago as certain to reach, and be actually worth, \$50 per share. What a fall! off dear brethren, when offered to sell at \$165 yesterday were actually ignored! And yet people marvel that share speculation in Hongkong has been "stone broke" for months past. That result was inevitable, and China Sugars were a principal factor in the general collapse of the bubble speculators. It is to be hoped that the severe lesson taught by the bitter experiences of the past twelve months will not be entirely lost sight of when things take a change for the better.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. Fielding Clark, Acting Chief Justice.)

CLAIM FOR INSURANCE MONEY.
Joachim Gomes, landlord of the Globe Tavern, claimed \$539, the amount due under a policy of insurance issued by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Wotton) defended.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case, read the pleadings, and continuing, said that the premises occupied by the plaintiff, 6 and 8 Lyndhurst Terrace, were insured in May 1887 for \$50,000, and November the amount was increased to \$100,000. On the 25th January 1889, a fire occurred, and the greater portion of the stock was destroyed by fire and water, what little there was saved being sold for some \$200 or \$300. Most of the books and papers were saved, and a claim, made up from them, was sent in to the defendant Company. The first items were—stock, as shown at the stock-taking last August, and shipping charges. The market value of the stock was not claimed, as it might have been, but simply the original cost, as would be shown from the invoices. That the stock was valued at \$1,021, and the subsequent additions amounted to \$3,021, and the subsequent additions to the stock were set down at \$2,027. The furniture, fittings, etc., of the store had also been valued, and 60 per cent. of the usual profit was deducted, they came to about \$1,183, fifteen per cent. being set down as cash transactions. That left the total \$6539. The claim was disputed by the Company, who in the first place denied that goods to that value were in the store at the time of the fire, and in the second alleged that Gomes had taken advantage of the fire to put in an excessive and deliberately fraudulent claim. If they proved that allegation, of course, the plaintiff would lose, but the contrary would be shown.

His lordship thought that a jury should have been called in the case. John Gomes was then called. He said—My father set me up in business in the drapery line, at Nos. 6 and 8, Lyndhurst Terrace in 1886. My father took no part in the management of the business beyond providing the capital. In May 1887 I insured the stock with the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, for \$50,000. In Nov. following I insured it for a further sum of \$40,000, \$200 being on furniture and personal effects. The books for the January 1889 fire occurred, and the greater portion of the premises were destroyed by fire and water. The Insurance Company took charge of what was saved. Afterwards my father sent in a claim under the two policies. I prepared it from the books. The first item was the stock, as made out in August last, \$3,168. The shipping charges I estimated at \$430. The furniture, fittings, etc., of the store were valued at \$227. I deducted 60 per cent. because I make that amount of profit on the invoice cost of goods. The smallest profit in retailing would be about 10 per cent. In our store we sell chiefly on credit. My whole claim of \$6,539 is a fair claim at invoice prices.

In cross-examination witness said:—The fire took place on the 25th of January. I was the last person to leave the house. The alarm of fire was given about midnight. I went to the Union Club with Mr. Moore, the barber, that night. I said to him that I wanted to get my books out of the shop, and he told me that I could not get them out. I had a good deal of money in the house at the time of the fire, which was taken out of the cash box, as I supposed during the fire. I don't know what profit my firm made in 1889. There was a profit that year of about 60 per cent. I did not mention it to my father. I cannot show how the Profit and Loss account was made out in 1889 because it was made out by my brother, who went to Japan in September. The balance sheet for 1889 is lost. I keep some books myself. They are the Sundry Debtor book, the charged with obtaining a silver watch valued at \$8.65 from a Chinese watch-maker in Queen's Road Central yesterday, and with being in possession of ten counterfeit Mexican dollars. It transpired in evidence that this little chap induced the old watch-maker to go along with him to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and there wait outside while his juvenile customer went in to get the watch. The watch-maker, after waiting for some time, went in to see what was going on, and found the boy with a silver watch in his hand, and a large pile of counterfeit dollars. The watch-maker, who was a Chinese, was very much alarmed, and called the police. The boy, who was a Chinese, was very much alarmed, and called the police.

Cross-examination continued.—I usually paid my debts by cheque on the bank. After my brother left for Japan there was a change in the manner of conducting the business. The books were no longer kept, and I ceased to draw cheques. In December 1889 my balance was \$400. After August 1889 I drew lots

cheques on the bank aggregating \$154 for goods, and nothing more. The Paying-in book shows an entry of \$125 on the 6th June 1889 which does not appear in the bank pass-book. The entry in the said Paying-in book is in my brother's hand-writing. That entry in the Paying-in book was declared by the bank to be a forgery. It was not initiated by the bank's clerk. I presume there were other forged entries in the Paying-in book. I don't know whether they are forgeries—I presume so. I took no action against the bank in respect to the alleged forgeries. Entries corresponding with the forgeries in the Paying-in book were made in the cash book under the belief that they were perfectly valid.

Mr. Francis:—This is a most extraordinary defence—dragging in all sorts of unpleasant historical details.

Mr. Robinson:—Yes, doubtless very unpleasant. Cross-examination continued.—I never actually paid in any money to my father. The order book is lost. I ordered the goods on speculation to some extent. They have arrived and been sold since the fire, there were about \$3,000 worth. I have stopped other consignments. I sold what arrived to Mahomed Arab, who opened the shop next door. I collected \$1,165 book debts, last November and December. I am claiming full value for my goods without making deductions for depreciation.

Re-examined by Mr. Francis witness said:—I kept the Day book, which I posted up from the rough Day book kept by Robert. The ledger was posted by me, from the Day book, up to the 1st of January 1890. I recovered my books and invoices from the *duffin* in company with Inspector Perry. My father can neither read nor write. My brother ran away from this colony. I did not know that he intended to leave at the time he disappeared. As far as my father and myself are concerned we lost about \$600 by my brother's departure, which he had made away with. After November the ledger is not posted up, so, as the cash book is not in existence, I should not be in a position to press claims against Robert, who chose to deny liability. Robert left Hongkong subsequent to the fire, but I don't know exactly when he took his departure. I can't form an idea as to what amount was due to me at the time of the fire. The loss of my cash book prevents an accurate statement upon the subject.

By Mr. Robinson:—I cannot form a proper idea of the amount. Re-examination continued.—Some accounts sent in since the fire have not been paid by sundry debtors on the ground that they had been paid prior to the fire. I have claimed for all articles that I distinctly remember.

His lordship:—Had you not better settle this case now? Perhaps it might not be worth the case. So far there has been no case made out.

Mr. Robinson:—I am sure that my clients will give full consideration to your lordship's suggestion.

At this juncture his lordship adjourned the hearing until half-past ten to-morrow morning.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The fiftieth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 23rd August, at noon, is as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890.

The net profits for that period, including \$141,310.47, balance brought forward from last year, amount, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$1,249,943.81, of which after taking out remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$1,239,943.81.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$400,000, and a bonus of one pound per share, which will absorb \$200,000.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 3/4, the rate of the day, amounts to \$224,974.20.

They recommend transferring \$200,000 to the credit of Reserve Fund, which with instalments of premium on New Shares, \$682,127.20, will then stand at \$1,482,127.20.

The balance, \$1,482,127.20, to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. B. Layton and Mr. W. C. Brodie have resigned. The Directors invited Mr. A. McConachie to join the Board, which appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullerton Henderson.

H. L. DALRYMPLE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1890.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
30th June, 1890.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Paid-up Capital	\$7,500,000.00	Instalment received on account of 1st call on new shares	438,010.41
Instalment received on account of 2nd and 3rd call on new shares	230,952.08	Reserve Fund	\$1,482,127.20
Marine Insurance Account	250,000.00	Notes in circulation	\$6,478,448.88
Deposits	93,101,200.47	Profit and Loss Account	\$1,249,943.81
Bills Payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London)	\$1,249,943.81		
Government Securities	\$1,249,943.81		
The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special Loan Reserve	\$1,415,000.00		
Ra. 5,000,000; Indian 4 per cent. Govt. Loan	2,105,943.00		
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits	\$7,500,000.00		

Bills Receivable.....46,855,982.20
Bank Premises.....930,454.63
Dead Stock.....105,504.98
\$134,308,569.09

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
30th June, 1890.

To Amounts Written off:—		Remuneration to Directors.....\$		10,000.00	
To Dividend Account:—	\$1.10 per Share on 60,000 Shares=	To Dividend Account:—	\$1.10 per Share on 60,000 Shares=	660,000.00	
Bonus of 1/6 per Share on 60,000 Shares=	\$100,000.00	To Reserve Fund.....	200,000.00		
To Balance carried forward to next half-year.....	148,302.94	To Balance carried forward to next half-year.....	148,302.94		
	\$1,249,943.81		\$1,249,943.81		

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1889.....\$141,310.47

By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1890, after deducting all Expenses and interest paid and due.....1,108,633.34

RESERVE FUND.
To balance on 30th June, 1890.....\$5,482,127.20

By Balance on 31st Dec. 1889.....\$4,600,000.00

By Instalments of Premium received on New Shares.....682,127.20

By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....200,000.00

\$5,482,127.20

H. L. DALRYMPLE, St. C. MICHAELSEN, T. E. DAVIES, Directors.

A. W. MANTLAND, Chief Accountant.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE, F. HENDERSON, Auditors.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1890.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A STARTLING PROPOSAL.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your widely-circulated columns to make a suggestion or to the promoters of, and those interested in, the projected and much-needed Kowloon-Canton Railway.

1st.—In view of the fact that Shamien is a most unhealthy and unsuitable place for foreign settlement, the railway scheme should be seized upon as a *modus vivendi* for inducing the Chinese Government to concede to Great Britain the whole of Chinese territory on the Kowloon side of this harbour, which embraces the mountain range at the back of Kowloon City, British Kowloon, and the Cosmopolitan Dock; in exchange for all British rights, land and privileges at Shamien (Canton).

2nd.—The Chinese Government would be very glad to concede to us their useless territory in this neighbourhood, were we to relinquish all rights and privileges at Canton.

3rd.—By such an extension of our Kowloon frontier, to the top of the range of hills at the back of our possessions on the Kowloon promontory, Hongkong would be safer from a military point of view, and the yoke Chinese city at Kowloon, and the interests of the Chinese Government from many points of view, which must be obvious to those who give but a transitory thought to this important question.

4th.—Of course it would be necessary to make an express stipulation with the Chinese Government that the relinquishment of Shamien can only commence from the date when the city of Canton is properly connected with British Kowloon by a permanent double-line railway; and further, that in the event of the Chinese authorities permitting traffic to be stopped on such line the British Government will at once demand the renewal of old trade rights at Shamien.

